# EUROPE.

Rome Rejoicing and Brave After Battle.

### French Finance and .he Supply of Bread.

Our special correspondence and files by the Wese and City of Paris furnish the following additional mail reports in detail of our cable despatches to the 21st

The Vienna Presse states that the French severnmen proposed to Prussia a compromise for the settlement of the North Schleswig question which that Power seems inclined to entertain. The question of the guarantee for the person and property of Germans residing in the ceded, territory, and also the acceptance by Denmark of a fair proportion of the public debt, are to be arranged according to the demands of Prussia. On the other hand, Prussia is to cede to Denmark the Sandswit and the peninsula of Aisen, with the exception of the for-tress of Duppel-Sonderburg, which is to be retained as a

recks in the Baltic, and no less than ten vessels went n shore near Dantzig between last Friday night and day morning, the 17th instant. The entire crews of

eir lives by the upsetting of a lifeboat.

The remains of the late Marshal O'Donnell had reached Madrid and been deposited in the Church of San José, where a great funeral service was to be coleand is, the Epoca of that city states, written entirely in the Duke's own hand, having been executed in 1859, before his departure for the campaign in Africa. The executors named are General Ustariz and M. Thomas Barges, the brother of the Duke's widow; the latter died three years ago, General Ustariz remains shal consists of the estate of Somoraguas, which is rather a burden than a profit, and of some securities in the public funds, the total value of which does not ex-

heed 50,000 douros (five francs each).

A Parisian journal gives the names of seme of the champions of the Papacy, who fell or were wounded in action with Garibaldi:-

the late action with Garibaldi:—

1 It would be difficult to recount all the brave acts accomplished by these cadets of family, fighting under the eyes of the French army. The five Charettes might be found wherever there was danger, and escaped as miraculously as Baron Athanase, under whom two horses were killed within eight days. We cannot yet speak with certitude of those who were killed, eave, alas! in the case of Messieurs Arthur de Vaux, Henry de Foucault des Bigottirus, Julien Russeil, nephew of Earl Russeil, and M. Urban de Queten, whose eulogium was delivered the day before yesterday in the cathedral at Orleans, by Monsignor Eupanioup. The list of wounded mentions M. de Gathelineau, an heroic boy of seveuteen; M. Paul d'Ognel, Viscount de Beauregard, M. Elle Creach, M. Bretou de Saint de Poi de Léon, M. de Boischevallier, wounded by a bayonet; M. Armand Badin-Hullin, Paribian by birth and worthy of a cross; M. Charles d'Alcantara, M. Yves de Quatrebarbes, relative of Larochefoucault, &c., and more than forty-three sons of Beigian, Dutch, American and English families.

The new Honduras loan for the construction of a rail-

coad from ocean to ocean across that country was meet-ng with success in London, being quoted at over three

In London the police crusade against street betting proceeded. A couple of the fraternity were dropped upon by a police constable, and, without loss of time, brought up at the Guildhall Police Court. It was shows that they had been holding forth in an out-of-the-way thoroughfare leading into Newgate Market, surounded by an appreciative audience. The magistrat considered it his duty to fine the two sporting characters

fighting in Candia, and the Turks were beaten. Omar Pasha refused to listen to the representations of the consuls of the European Powers, and stated he would have recourse to the most extreme measures to put own the insurrection.

A telegram from Bucharest brings intelligence that

dissolved.

According to advices from Pesth the arrivals of wheat from the Theiss, the Banat, and other parts of Hungary continue to such an extent that neither the numerou steam fleet on the Danube nor the locomotive means of the railways are sufficient to carry it forward, or to prethe river and at the stations of the various lines, although the railways alone convey daily about 15,000 cwt. Consally advanced to floring 6.40 per cwt. -a price unually high in Hungary. The government was, therecommunication by lines between the river Theiss and the Danube, as well as by connecting the existing systems lines to the North of Germany. Under these circumstances new steam mills were daily started, and those already existing command a high premium, some of the shares as much as 230 per cent.

The bonds given by the Vicercy of Egypt for the purchase of the domains of his brother, Mustapha Fazil Pasha, last year, when that personage waived his heir-ship to the Viceroyaity, and the succession was declared hereditary, have been introduced in London, Paris and Alexandria for public subscription. They carry nine per cont interest, and are to be issued at the price of ninety, on which terms, exclusive of the advantage of their redemption at par in fourteen years by annual drawings. they will yield, it is said, reckoning allowances, a return of ten per cent. The total nominal amount of the bonds is £2,009,200, and they are secured, not only by the revenues of the estates for the purchase of which they were created, but also by the special guarantee of the Egyp-

tian government. A few days back the flight of a Liverpool solicitor was announced on the discovery of a defalcation of £40,000, the account being that a lady, one of the sharsholders of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, had found, on applying for some funds which had been entrusted to him, and which she required to meet the call made upon her, that her property had been embezzled. The Manchester Guardian says another extensive fraud has just been reported in the same town, and that the offender is a cashier of a local firm, the extent of his default being

A letter from Bombay, dated the 18th of October, A letter from Bombay, after the 1stn of october, states that a communication has been received from the Bombay government "repudiating all responsibility in the losses sustained by the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and refusing compensation of any sort." The new bank is not regarded with much interest, the shares are not quoted in the market, and the government have thus far abstained from promising any

A strange reason for not serving on a jury was given at the Central Criminal Court, London. One of the persons summoned stated that he had been convicted of felony and sentenced to some months of imprisonment, and that he did not therefore consider himself a fit person to serve. The Common Serjeant admitted the force of the argument, and the self-exposed person was exempted from serving as a juror.

## OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## ROME.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Situation Isside the City-Brave After Buttle-Garibold Not Feared When in Prison-Conduct of the Pope-Scenes, Mili-tary and Civil-A Haut for Garibaldi-The Herald Correspondent in Temporary

ROWE, Nov. 10, 1867. After days passed among the Garibaldians in their principal airongholds, I am forced to return to Rome to receive news of their chief.

The state of utter, reckless confusion so apparent in ome five days since has given place to one more or-Rome five days since has given place to one more orderly. The danger over, Rome's brave citizens exhibit their proper colors; men who might but a few days since, when doubt and danger prevailed, been inadvertently mistaken for cowards, now that the peril is over prove to be the boldest of the brave. Garibaldi at the gates of Rome, and Garibaldi a prisoner, two hundred miles away, is a very different fellow, so they think; and they not accordingly. Monte Rotendo is won, thanks to Chassepet; so present dangers threatens the city; forces, preseprocesses on coming in new fertilenties.

and the Romans are plucky, as of old. Daily pile ages to the scene of the late slaughter field are com-ing to their souls; there, at all events, if their frie leasty, on the vanquished dead, still lying on the scene of their defeat. What picture could be more comforting? What piedge more reassuring? Let none wonder, therefore, that order is restored, that peace prevails, or that Rome is itself once more—proud, arrogant,

chief had in the city. The intention, it seems, was that the action should be fought out between the Pontifical commencement of the action the Frenchmen were vigorously thrown in pretty plainly shows how different

tacked grandly, with impetuosity, in detached compa-nics. There was no formation of line. With a few skirthe main strength of the position lying in left, where a body of about fifteen hundred defended Mentana. People here assert that Garibaldi escaped from the field, very early in the action. To refute such a state-is useless. To tell a liar he lies is paying him a com-pliment.

is usoless. To tell a liar he lies is paying him a compliment.

Even the Romans are becoming satisfied of the genuineness of the entente between the French and Italian governments. Little do they guess the real position of each party, I think. The closer the alliance the more certain is Rome to be ceded. Let the future answer whother French troops do or do not stop here until spring, until the French nation has its hands so busy with Frusia that it will be passively careless of what becomes of the Holy Father; then see whether the Italians, in exchange for Rome and unity, do not remain neutral in the coming fray.

In all these troubles the Pope has proved himself a grand old rian, a brave, worthy descendant of old Roman Senators, refusing to leave their seats when informed of its capture by the Gauls. He has shown himself a consistent and persistent believer in the justice of his cause; trusting to right more than to the French, he has refused every offer of places of refuse, and even refused to leave the city. However mistaken his views, the old man has his traditions, has his inherited rights; to give them up would be base; to remain in possession as he does, calm and collected, and charitable as ever, is noble.

cumulated, cuminating fifth and of the formess of the streets, the stench of the houses, the stagnant pools in yards and squares, the sickly, fortid appearance of this village I cannot speak too strongly; neither need I urge the point again. The description will answer for every other I saw in the campagna; a little toned down it would do for Rome itself. There seems to be one grand

competition among all Roman villages and towns—that is a competition of the height of unhealty althinses. As in a control of the theight of unhealty althinses. As in a control of the con

### FRENCH FINANCE.

### THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Tarkish Circuiar on the Embarkation of the

It is reported that Thurlow Weed has been offered \$1,000,000 to secure a patent for Howe's needle sewing machine for another ten years, the old one expiring next autumn.

gold at the time the bonds were issued.

The Savannah Republican is reliably informed there are now over one thousand bales of cotton along the line of the Central Railroad awaiting transportation. The trouble seems to be in the ignorance or worthlessness of the United States tax assessor.

The 11th of December will under in an interesting season in Richmond, made so by the assembling of the Conservative Convention of the Masonic lodges of the State, the meeting of farmers called by the State and Central Agricultural Societies, and the meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad.

The Follow Virginia in proving the property of th

Central Agricultural Societies, and the meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad.

The Valley Virginian is in great gise over the prospects of the Chesapeake and Onio Railroad. It says:
We have the assurance from Hen. A. T. Caperton that a company of contractors in Ohio, representing a large amount of wealth, are willing to take the county bonds at par and build the road. This is glorious news: it settles the question of finance at ones, and gives an assurance that our exertions will be crowned with success. The following novel way of dappoing of a printing establishment has been adopted by a newspaper publisher in North Carolina:—Three hundred curvelopes, containing silps of equal size in each, and in one of the envelopes the prize will be inserted, in the presence of a committee of guilleness, who will thoroughly mix the envelopes and cause them to be drawn to each number, until the whole are withdrawn, when the anvelopes will be opened and the one containing the prize will be absorbated, and the fortunate number will be created,

### HOTES ON NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ward Beecher.

Whoever will examine the gospel according to St.
Matthew will find there an account of this volume and
its author in the words and figures following, to wit:

Do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites
do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may
have givery of men.

And when thou prayest thou shall not be as the hypocrites are; for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may
be seen of men. But thou when thou prayest enter
into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door pray
to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which
seeth in secret shall reward thee openity.

But when ye pray use not vain repetitions as the
heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for
their much speaking.

In the same place is given a typical form of prayer-

that wonderfully simple, minute, yet comprehensive appeal, beginning "Our Father which art in Heaven," and it is to be said of the prayers in this volume, that they stand at the greatest possible distance in form and spirit from that model that human thought can con-

such hypocrisy a man of Beecher's humble and obscure piety. But he did have more thoughts crowding on his mind, it is evident, than such as find a place in the

God for the daily events in which the Plymouth congregation had an interest. He had to pray that the war might not come to an end till it had abolished slavery, and had to put many other of his personal views on politics, &c., in the form of appeals to the Throne of Grace. The founder of the Christian religion purposely icit all these things out. His kingdom was not of this world, and Beecher's is. Hence there are more good arguments and sound doctrine and first rate political articles in one of Beecher's prayers than in all that Christ ever said while he was on earth.

We suppose the words we have given above, and which form part of the Sermon on the Mount, as they were the utterances of the founder of Christianity, must be accepted as indicating the true Christianitdes on the subject they deal with, as pointing at least the exact spirit and purpose with which men should pray. Judged by their rule it is nothing less than profamity for a man to print his prayers, to parade in the cook shops his petitions to the Almighty, to make a vanty and a display of what should above all other human expressions be sacredly free from the intrusion of a spirit of self-glorification. Here we see, from cover to cover, in the very presence of the book even, that the parson is making much of himself in the very presence of prostration before the Supreme Power. He is showing with what grace he can cast himself down, how nimbly be gan be up again, and with what elegant ease assume some new attitude. It seems that the impropriety of this publication was perceived in the parson's circle; hence there are two introductions, one by "J. L." to say that Beecher had next to nothing to do with it, and another by "J. M." to tell us who "J. L." is. No one tells who "J. M." is. But nother introducter is able apparently to perceive the superfluous absurdity of a man's apologizing in advance for that which he might refrain from doing more easily than he could apologize for it, even when done.

The prayers themselves are fourth rate intellectual

so, hearing these things, the Plymouts congregation would perceive that the Deity had evidently, for some good reasons, a high respect for their pastor, and he would accordingly become the greater in their eyes. No dates are given; but we may guess that this prayer was delivered on some Sunday immediately preceding the auction sale of the pews.

Religion and Philosophy.

Mr. George P. Philes, one of our most devoted bibliophiles, has had reprinted in the very best Bradstreet press style, two hundred and sixty-one copies of "The ta, or Dialogues of Kreeshna and Arjoon," translated from the Sanscrit by Charles Wilkins. This translation was endorsed in 1784 by the famous Warren Hastings, who pronounced the "Gesta" a performance of great originality; of a sublimity of conception, reasoning and diction almost unequalled, and a single exception, among all the religions of, mankind, of theology accurately corresponding with that of the Christian disponsation, and most powerfully illustrating its fundamental doctrines. Barth, an eminent continental reviewer, cites the declaration of a learned English clergyman, the Rev. D. Griffith, that many passages in this unique work of antiquity "have the euphony and phrase of our own beloved Bible." In fact this episodical extract from the "Mahabbarat" a voluminous poem, affirmed to have been written upwards of four thousand years ago by Kreeshna Dwypayen Veina, a learned Brahmin, is a sort of Hindoo Bible. It contains the "Philosophical and Religious Revelation" of Kreeshna, and Warren Hastings" description of it as a very curious specimen of the literature, the mythology and mornity of the ancient Hindooc has been universally accepted by European and American scholars, who have beenome familiar with it either in Wilkins' English translation, now so elegantly reproduced by Mr. Philes, in Schiegel's Latin translation, which appeared in 1822, socompanied by the original text, or in Burnouf's Franch translation, published in 1853, with the original text in Roman characters. The rapidly multiplying relations of the United States with the East will doubless increase the number, already larger than it might be supposed, of Americans interested in Oriental studies. As one of the most remarkable monuments of Indian panthess, "the Eaghwat-

The Tender Science.

The publishers must suppose that the festal season of the year, beginning with Thanksgiving Day and continuing at least until New Year, is specially favorable for the sale of books relating to a very different class of interests than those which prevail in Wall street or in the halts of Congress. They seek, therefore, to supply a demand which, doubtless, exists outside of the excitements of moneymaking and of politics, by reprinting collections of love letters, like the volume which we reviewed last week, and of selections from postical literature dealing with the "tender passion." Under the latter head must be classed a bulky volume of seven hunter head must be classed a bulky volume of seven hun-dred and eighty-nine pages, with this rather formidable title:—"The Levers' Dictionary—A Poetical Treasury of Lovers' Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses and Dilemmas; Indexed with nearly Thousand References, as a Dictionary of Compliments and Guide to the Tender Science." The compiler of this work has formed in the lesure hours of thirteen years a collection which, he claims, may be termed unique, "simply for this reason, that no other draws together so much of the poetry of the affections so draws together so much of the poetry of the affections so well prepared for intantaneous reference," It is certainly voluminous enough, although it might have been improved by the omission of soveral passages which appear to have been inserted only on the singhtest ground of accidental and remote association with 'love,' or, as in the case of Coleridge's 'Metrical Feet,' with which it concludes, on no grounds of association whatever. The repetition of extracts is certainly superfluous, except to serve for swelling the bulk of the volume, as in the case of 'That Song Again,' by Herver, p. 77, which is deplicated on p. 533, without any apparent reason, unless to justify its title. There is but a single and somewhat dubicus reference to it in the dictionary, which the cempiler seems to have constructed on no well defined principle. At any rate, if he began with such a principle, he soums to have soon given it up in despair, taking refuge in a bewidering thicket of articles, aer as and the, or of prepositions at, in, to, &n, or preasons I, you, these, thou, thy and we, or of other weeds equally unsuggestive by any known law of mnemonics. The names of some of the authors are carstening given—one poet, for instance, being now introduced as Enfus Dawes and again as Rafus Daylos. Notwithstanding these nymptoms of carelessmean in gating a pte volume, the compiler has presented in it many exquisite passages.

Satire," may be flery enough, but their fire is quenched by a flood of such "epic verse" as only Pop Emmons question of the loyalty of our satirical friend, it is thus

"Inoculation, neaverly man," man into author of ished head before the personifications of the author of "Moniad." "Greedy rapine," "Foul devastation," with "Disaster couched in his eager eyes," and "Secessia siniling," "Thus he spoke," &c., are only a few samples. Our saturat is down on the national banks:—

But we have been so overwhelmed by his "poetry" that we cannot hope to do justice to either his financial or his political views.

Miscellaneous.

"Routledge's Christmas Annual" offers an attractive variety of stories, the first of which is "On the Carda," subdivided into "the Hand, Hearts, Diamonds, Clubs, Spades and the Trick," each by a different author. Perhaps the most interesting story in the collection is "Mrs. Brown's Little Friend," by Arthur Sketchiey. Twenty-three pages of illustrations and an illuminated almanac milven the volume.

Mr. Frank H. Alfriend, of Richmond, Va., has com-

pleted a "Biography of Jefferson Davis," which is to be published by a Cincinnati firm.

Among the new publications amounced in London is Mr. Swinburne's "William Blake, Artist and Poet," with colored illustrations, prepared from the original drawings of Blake and his wife. New editions of all Mr. Swinburne's works, the "Poems," Song of Italy,"
"Chastelard," and "Atalanta in Calydon," are also ansounced; and, uniform with them, a volume of Walt Whitman's published poems, selected and edited by William Michael Rosetti.

Queen Victoria's new book, "Leaves from a Journal of Life in the Highlands, Tours and Yachting Excur-sions, from 1842 to 1861," edited by Mr. Arthur Helps, will soon be published.

### ART NOTES.

The fall and winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design is intended, unlike the spring exhibition of new works, to furnish the public with an opportunity of Thus, in addition to the old pictures on the walls of the were appointed to act as instructors in the antique school, which has its class meetings one morning and two nights of each week. These eminent artists, we understand, propose to organize a complete system of instruction, which shall embrace the elementary prin-

The Brootiya Academy of Pesign has made a school that has its sessions every night in the week, under the direction of Messra. Hart, Ritchie, Berger and Chappel. Two nights will be devoted to the "life," two to "the draped figure," and two to "the antique." The course of lec-

Mr. Kensett and Mr. Baker has organized the most com-plete suit of studios in the country, including a verita-ble gallery of art, is carrying out most successfully, as we are happy to learn, his plan of not only interesting but instructing our ladies in the principles and practice of art. His arrangements for this laudable purpose are complete. His system is unique, and must result in not only relieving the tedium of the life of our fashionable ladjes, by supplying them with the means of acquiring a delightful accomplishment, but also, through their influence, in educating and elevating the taste of the com-

has just completed one of his most successful portraits—
the portrait of a lady—and is at work upon an enlarged
and improved picture of his much praised "Cleopatra,"
which, by-the-by, was sold last week for a good round
sum. We are glad that the unwearied labors of Mr. Gray sum. We are glad that the unwearied labors of Mr. Gray in premoting the interests of the Academy—the absence of Mr. Greene, the Treasurer, in Europe having imposed additional duties upon him—do not entirely prevent him from handling the brush in his fine old classical style.

Mr. Durand is to open, to-morrow, at the Leed's Art Galleries in Broadway, an exhibition of finished pictures and studies from nature, representing American Scanes, which are to be sold at auction on Thursday evening, December 5.

December 5.

Mr. Dovinselli has lately arrived in this city from Roma, with an interesting collection of pictures, chiefly the works of modern Italian painters, and offering a variety of subjects, landscape and figures, genre and historical, which are on private view as No. 20 Washington

place previous to a more public exhibition.

The picture desiers' windows on Broadway begin to show a certain sympathy with the political excitements of the day, and a portrait from life of General Phil.

We had yesterday the pleasure of examining and adwe and yesterday the pressure of examining an ad-miring as full and various a collection of sketches as any artist in Europe or America ever can have put in his pertfolio during the short space of a six weeks' tour. These sketches, of coast, intand and mountain scenery, were made by Mr. E. Monn, one of the most promising artists of Philadelphia, during his recent visit to Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. His views of Casco Bay and of Mount Washington, particularly, are full of

excellent drawing and vigorous color.

Gifford has embraced the impressions of his sojourn in
the Northern Woods, last summer, in a fine picture,
which he entitles "A Remilection of the Adirondacks."

Hows has returned from the Adirondacks with a
portfolio full of sketches.

De Haas is finishing "A Sunset on the Court," which enables him to display to the best advantage his rare

enables him to display to the beat qualities as a marine painter.

Gignoux has completed another of his capital snow pictures. The reflections of an autumn sunset on the snow produce a brilliani effect.

Constant Mayer, having nearly finished his "Maud Molier," is at work on a large and effective study, which

he calls "Riches and Peverty."

J. G. Brown is busy upon two more of his charming pictures of childhood, éas is the "Queen of the Woods" and the other is "Somebody's Coming."

Alfred Ordway is panting a number of landscapes, for which be made statics during his summer rambles

DEATE AT SEA.—The steamship St. Louis, which left here Friday evening for Boston, returned yesterday with the body of Captain Chussen, who died of cholers after only eight hours' libress. One of the last requests of Captain Chussen to he mate was not to bury his body at soa. The mate accordingly returned here, and the body of the deceased vill be embalmed and sint to his family at Cambridgeport, near Boston. The age of Captain Chussen was about 18 by years. He was much estimated and effect of the metal as the subject of a religious discounties of the subject of a religious discounties of the subject of a religious discounties of the subject of a religious discounties. He was much estimated as estim

## WITTICISMS.

Domestic cannibals—Sackbiters.

Dying prayer of a dog—Guide my bark.

Of what trade is the sun f—A tanner. Affairs of diploma-cy—Agricultural fairs. A new way to pay old debts—Settle them Of course the language of the grave is dead Castles in the air have for their timbers mo-

What class of women are most apt to give to

Why do chickens have no hereafter? Because have their necks twirled in this. The young lady who took the gentleman's far

No man has as yet been able to ride a clothes with the "spur of a moment."

"Matchiese misery" has been defined to be to has cigar and nothing to light it with. It is said that the "census embraces seventeen women." Who wouldn't be census?

"Sonny, dear, you have a very dirty face." "Can't help it, marm, dad's a black republican."
Why is a lame young dog like the side of a mountain? Because he is a slo (w) p (e) up.

Because he is a slo (w) p (e) up.

Why is an alarm of fire in the night like a clothes
brush? Because it spoils the nap.

Iadies at the present time have more lives than a cas,
for each night they "shuffle off the mortal coil."

Why is a husband like a Mississippi steamboat? Because he never knows when he may get a blowing up.

A lady condemning the wearing of mustacl An exchange says that the Indian chief, Billy Bowlegs, a called by fashionable ladies William Cruikshanks. "I love thee still," as the quiet husband said to the chattering wife.

An inhuman editor in the West quotes Tupper's "A habe in the house is a well spring of joy," and begins "well" with an h.

"John, did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered?"
"I guess so," replied John, "for I saw crape on the
door next morning."

A Western editor says that the gas in the city is so bad that the man who puts it out has to carry a lantern to find the lamp posts.

"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wigging?" Mr. Wigging, hesitatingly, "I really don't know, Miss; I don's recoilect attending one.

"Well, my boy, do you know what 'syntax' means?"
said a schoolmaster to a pupil. "Yes, sir," was the
reply; "the duty on spirits."

The height of modesty is that of the young lady whe, desiring a leg of checken at table, said, "I'll take the part that ought to be dressed in drawere."

Mrs. Jenkins complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten in the evening did not set well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "It was not a hen turkey." A divine preached on Sunday morning from the test, "Ye are the children of the devil," and in the afternoon by a funny coincidence, "Children, obey your parents."

"No, father isn't a drone, either," said a bright lad; "he's a philanthropist and collects money for the heathen in Africa to pay for our house and things."

A lady and gentleman conversing on dancing, the latter said that he preferred the round dances. "Unlike me," returned the female, "for I love a good squaredance."

A cheerful item for cold weather reading is that a re-vival of religion is taking place in Rock Island county, litinois, and ten persons were baptized in the river en Sunday.

rupt.

A student of Dartmouth College, recently, in reply to a question by his tutor, defined the word "passover" to rafer to the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites.

A red nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits. "Aye, sir," replied he, looking him full in the face, "I see too much evidence before me to doubt that."

"Well, wife, I don't see how they can send a le on them wires without tearing on 'em all to bite." " me, they don't send the paper, but they send the writ in a fluid state."

A gentleman presented a lace collar to the object his adoration, and in a jocular way said:—Do not let a one else rumple it. "No, my dear," said the lady, will take it of."

The clergyman in a certain town baving publish banns of matrimony between two persons, was fol by the clerk's reading these words:—"Mistaken who dream of heaven."

"Wife," said a man, locking for his bootjack, "I have places where I keep my things and you ought to knew it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours—but I don't."

"Nigger, who am de fuss man dat interduced salt per-wishous into the navy?" "Dar, now, you's too hard for dis colored individual." "It was Noah, nigger, when he took Ham board his ark." "Have you Blasted Hopes?" asked a lady of a green librarian, whose face was very much swelled with the toothache. "No, ma'am," replied the youth, "but I've got a blasted toethache."

sfully, as | How wisely nature (ordering all below)

Forbade a beard on woman's chin to grow;
For how could she be shaved, whate'er the skill,
Whose tongue would never ice ther chin be .till?
Cross Husband—"Madam, you never seem to ap
clate any point which I present to you on any subje
Affectionate Wife—"My dear, how unjust yeu are!
I not always appreciate point lace?"
A simple epitaph in St. Pancras churchyard is tot
ingly commemorative of the giuttony of a husband
the grief of his widow:—

An ignoramus had been sick, and on recovering was id by the dector that he might take a little animal od. "No, sir," and he, "I took your grue! case lough, but hang me if I can eat your hay and cata." food. "No, sir," and he, "I took your gruet easy enough, but hang me if I can eat your hay and cais,"

A painfully religious old woman being asked her opinion of the organ in a church, the first time she had ever seen or heard one, replied, "It is a pretty box of whisties, but oh! it's an awful way to spend the Sabbath."

A clergyman at an afternoon service was asked to read a notice of a woman's rights lecture, which he did in this wise:—"At half-past six o'clock, at the school house in the First Dutrict, a hen will attempt to crow."

Man is composed of two yards and a half of breedclosth, a shirt collar and more or less assurance; woman of dry goods, an impression that she us perfection and a faculty of spending money.

What have the women to say to this:—

"Women were born, so fate declares.

To smooth our linen and our carve;
And "its but just, for by my treth,
They're very apt to ruffle both."

"There's only two ways of getting along with reaturant servants," says Bluster, "either soold 'em well or fee 'em well. One takes nerve, the other takes money, I've got more nerve than money, so I could 'em."

A "tim" wedding was lately observed after a rather unusual manner. The wife eloped with a young fellow, taking with her all the "tim" she had saved in ten years, The discovery of her absence closed the festivation.

"I say Clem." cried two disputing darkeys, appresi-

ties.

"I say, Clem," cried two disputing darkeys, appealing for decision to a sable umpire, "which word is right, dy-ractly or de-zactly?" The sable umpire reflected for a moment, and then, with a look of wisdom, said, "I can't tell per-zactly."

"I say, boy, is there anything to shoot about here?" inquired a sportsman of a boy he met, "Weit," replied the boy, "mothin" just about here, but our schoolmaster is just over the hill there cutting birch rods; you might walk up and pop him over."

"Hans, where you get that knife?" "I finds him.

"Hans, where you get that knife?" "I finds his farder." "No, Hans, I believes you tells one big its "No, farder, dat is true; I is the luckiest boy you not see." "Yell, Hans, I has to vip you." "Not cause steals, farder?" "No, Hans, I vips you cause you very lucky."

very lucky."
"What do you call this?" eaid Mr. Jones Sa gently tapping his breakfast with his fork. "Call soaried the landlady; "what do you call it?"
"Teally, said Smith, "I don't know. There is not enough in it for mertar, but there is entirely too m if it is intended for hash."

enough in it for mortar, but there is entirely too much if it is intended for hash."

A California editor, participating in a debate as to the best method of building a certain bridge, objected to a coffer dam for making the piers. He said he early formed a prejudice against the thing. His uncle once had a cow choked with a turnty, and for a long time it was thought she would coffer dam bead off.

"How," said Mr. A. to a friend who wished to convey a matter of importance to a lady without communicating directly with her, "how can you be certain of her reading the latter, seeing you have directed it to her hushand?" "That I have managed without the possibility of failure," was the answer; 'she will open it to a cer, tainty, for I have put the word 'private' in the corner.'

At a large dinner party lately the cool weather had done considerable duty is supplying the conversation, when a plump, happy looking married lady made a remark about cold feet. "Gurely," said a lady opposite, "Mrs. —, you are not troubled—but then they are not my own." Her husband blushed scarles.

A clergyman recently sent to a Selma (Ala.) newspaper